HOME RULE FOR CITIES.

REPORTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

The Committee Divided on Party Lines, the Republicans Submitting a Proposed New Article of the Constitution and the Demoerats Objecting to It-The New Plan Divides Cities Into Two Classes and Provides for a Uniform Charter for New Cittes-The Efforts of the Committee to Ketabilsh a System of Government.

ALBANY, July 27.-The Constitutional Convention Committee on Cities to-day submitted te revised article of the Constitution relating to the Government of cities. The committee divided on party lines, the Republicans signing the majority report and the Democrate the minority report, with the exception of Mr. Andrew H. Green, who signed neither, but voted against the majority report. This is the majority report:
"The Committee on Cities report herewith a

opposed new article of the Constitution. They have still before them the important subjects of ranchises, debt limitation, and other matters which the Convention have referred to them, consideration of which is not necessary to the matter herewith presented. They will report further on these subjects at an early day. our committee have freely availed themselves the propositions submitted by Mr. Holls (No. 3), by Mr. Dean (No. 22), by Mr. Speer (No. 299), by Mr. Tucker (No. 113), by Mr. Turner (No. 139), by Mr. Cady (No. 267), by Mr. Tekulsky (No. 320), and by Mr. Green (No. 370), and the proposition prepared by the Citizens' Committee wn as the Committee of Twenty-one, and cented by Mr. C. H. Lewis (No. 127), as well the proposition submitted to the committee Mr. Low, formerly Mayor of Brooklyn, and committee report the proposed article as a result of their deliberations on the entire subject

reated in those propositions. "Your committee from the first have regarded the subject as very difficult and of very grave imperiance; they have sought the advice and aid of other members of the Convention, and have invited the Mayors of all cities to be heard.

add of other members of the Convention, and have invited the Mayors of all cities to be heard. They have proceeded carefully and slowly, and with care and deliberation have reached the conclusions presented by the article.

"The population of the State, according to the last State census, is 6,513,000; the population of New York city is 1,801,000; the population of Brooklyn is 998,000, and the population of all of the cities of the State is 3,887,000, constituting 61 per cent. of the present population of the State. By chapter 64 of the Laws of 1894 provision was made looking toward the consolidation into the Greater New York of the present cities of New York, Brocklyn, Long Island City, a considerable portion of Queens and Westchester counties, and all of Richmond county. If the present cities of New York and Brooklyn, and the adjacent territory proposed to be included, are combined in the Greater New York that city will start with a population of 8,000,000; and it is within the limits of reasonable anticipation and forethought that before the time fixed for another Constitutional Convention there will be 8,000,000 people residing in that great city, under a single municipal administration. Outside of and beyond that are the great cities on the lakes, one, according to the last State census, with 278,000 and one with 144,000 population of 67,000, the contiguous city of Troy with a population of 66,000, Syracuse with about 59,000, and twenty-eight smaller cities, all with the just expectation of continued development and growth.

"Never before in the history of the world have such prodigious aggregations of people been

ever before in the history of the world have "Never before in the interfy to the work in a such predigious aggregations of people been gathered in cities. Practically it is in this country alone that the great problems they present are to be solved by popular representative government under a written constitution.

"To correctly present to the Convention the reasons for the amendments proposed, your committee deem it necessary to state what they regard as the more prominent facts in relation to

reasons for the amendments proposed, your committee deem it necessary to state what they regard as the more prominent facts in relation to the present government of cities.

"We now have general laws as to counties, towns, and highways. By those laws systems intended to be complete for the government of towns and counties were provided. The germ of those laws is town and county Boards, clothed with full power to decide what the town or county will or will not do as to its own local affairs. That body, in the county, is the Board of Supervisors, and in the town, the Town Board and Highway Commissioners. These Boards and Highway Commissioners. These Boards consisting of elected officers, have powers of determination and decision, which are aptly designated as powers of local legislation. In cities, so far as such powers of local legislation have been granted, they have been vested in elective bodies, usually designated as the Common Council. In many cities, certainly in the larger, no power of local legislation or determination at all equal to that vested in Town Boards or Boards of Supervisors is so vested. In New York city—almost as large of itself as the other thirty-five cities of the State their as the other thirty-inclined has almost en-the power of local legislation has almost en-tirely disappeared from the framework of city government. In that city, so far as your com-mittee can learn, the Common Council has no essential part in the raising of taxes, no essential part in the raising of taxes, the city government. In that city, so far as your committee can learn, the Common Council has no essential part in the raising of taxes, the appropriation of money, or in any important function or detail of the city Government. The Government of that city is by Boards, appointed by the Mayor, and at the present time holding office for terms which will not expire until after the term of the next Mayor, yet to be elected. Unless present laws are changed the next Mayor of New York will practically be without power, and his principal duties will be to attend meetings of Boards, where he may be outvoted by associates appointed by the previous Mayor, and who will hold office after his successor is installed. Such government is not government by the people; it is not representative government. As practised, the entire system of government for cities lacks the principle of direct responsibility. Laws as to matters purely local come from Albany, but the whole power of the State Government cannot appoint a single officer to execute the law. Between these two authorities, operating from different ends on different lines, the practical responsibility of the official to the people disappears. If anything goes wrong the local official may and does say that it was the fault of the Legislature, and imposes the blame on the member from St. Lawrence. The member from St. Lawrence finds that his constituents, so long as he attends to their interests, care not at all for what he may do as to the laying out of a street or building a speedway in the city of New York. It is difficult to imagine a system, based at all upon the elective principle, where there is so little actual responsibility of the official to the people. It is sometimes to be wondered that the government of cities under such a system is as good as it is.

"Your committee start at what they deem the basis of government, and, by the second and sixth sections of their proposed article, attempt to secure the best opportunity for an intelligent and thoughtful vote, and a provision

the scoondary to matters of the State or the nation.

"In the sixth section your committee have made a provision for cities, looking to absolute equality in the two larger parties, in the registration of every voter, and the count of every vote. That will not only protect those parties, but must insure protection to any party or parties having a smailer vote. The vote of every political contest is necessarily between the two leading parties. If election officers are appointed honestly representing the two largest parties, combination between them is practically impossible; and without such combination the votes of every other party will certainly be counted. The provision as to State Election Commissioners is made for this reason.

"The Legislature is the only place where your committee find it is assolutely or least reasonably certain that neither political party would have such an ascendancy as to prevent its being a proper place for securing a mihority representative appointed by the minority party in the State. They deem it doubful whether such an appointment could be made under the present tonstitution; for that reason they make special provision permitting but not directing it.

"If those two measures are adopted, your countitive believe much is done to make easier the problem of securing some degree of constitutional independence and stability to the government of cities. They assummarize this part of their work as follows:

"They then provide as the bone or framework."

cities.

"They then provide as the bone or framework of their system for two classes of officers: A Mayor, limited to the short term of two years, and a Common Council, each to have such power as may be granted by the registature. They make no attempt to change the present charters of cities, but, accepting them just as they are, their first attempt is to give a certain degree of permanency to those charters. They provide for such permanency as to matters which are deemed to be purely multicipal; that is, as to

charter of any city shall not be changed except

"This is a very large grant of power to cities, and it is intended and believed to be effective and permanent. In and by lately it is a larger degree of home rule than has ever before been presented by any legislative efficial body. It is certainly a step in that direction and a very long one.

"If nothing more comes of it, the officials of the city cannot escape responsibility for legislation on the subjects enumerated; and the Legislature isself, being without power, will be without the solicitation to interfere in such matters.

"But there is believed to be in this provision an enabling power under which, if the city responds to the call, Common Councils may in time be organised for cities with full and ample legislative power. There are those who believe that there should be two branches to the Common Council—one elected from wards or parts of the city and the other from the city at large. Provision is made allowing that, There are those who believe that the system of cumulative or proportional voting will give all classes and peoples representation in the legislative body; containing that that that the legislative bodies such provisions are very proper. Under the system of cumulative voting which is made permissive, if there are twenty Aldermen at Large and 100,000 votes, any 8,000 voters can make sure of representation in the City Council. That will give any political party, if they have in the case stated one-twentieth of the entire votes, a chance for representation and an opportunity to have their cause heard. The important part, however, is that when these powers are one granted by the Legislature, they cannot be taken away except by general laws or general city laws. When that system is built up, the proposed provisions will prevent its going backward, except with the consent of the city.

"This plan presents that which your committee think is not fully contained in any of the other provision should be made as to the people is the best afeguard. But sudden emergency is the city of the control of the

they could be authorized to exercise such a power.

"Your committee believe they have been conservative. They do not claim to have solved the problem, but they believe, if the provisions which they present are adopted, there will at once build up a few great and steadfast supports from the bed rock of popular government, and they hope that the system which they present will disclose possibilities and safeguards for development which will be a benefit alike to the city and the State.

"They respectfully submit their work to the judgment of the Convention.

"Jesse Johnson, Chairman.

"John M. Francis.

"Tracey C. Heckels.

"H. AUSTIN CLARK.

"ERLORH L. LEWIS.

"FERDERICK W. HOLLA.

"MERTON E. LEWIS.

"EDOAR A. SPENCER.

"CHARLES B. MORTON."

The minority report is signed by Messrs.

"Charles B. Morton."

The minority report is signed by Messra. Hotchkiss, Davenport, Marks, Fitzgerald, Speer, and Rowley, who disagree from the majority report for these reasons:

The undersigned are entirely in accord with the sentiment of home rule for cities, but they believe that the amendments proposed by a majority of the committee will not adequately accomplish this purpose; that they violate the substantial principle of the "referendum" by allowing it to be taken away from the people, and that, although they authorize a municipal legislature, they omit safeguards which are essential for its proper creation, regulation, and control.

"The undersigned believe that without honest elections a republican form of government cannot exist and that such elections should be secured by appropriate laws, but they believe that we already have too many Commissions, and they are especially opposed to the creation of a State Board for the regulation of elections in cities only. The same measure of honesty and they are especially opposed to the creation of a State Board for the regulation of elections in cities only. The same measure of honesty should be applied to elections in cities as to those in the country, and the same methods for securing an honest vote and a fair count should be adopted for each. If there is any good reason for having city elections controlled by a State Board, with or without majority and minority representation, and allowing elections in the country to be differently regulated and conducted, we have yet to hear of it.

"In this connection it is fair to say that it is suggested that another committee has framed or proposes to frame an appropriate amendment to extend the jurisdiction of this proposed State Board to the country districts. Of course, if the jurisdiction of such a Board extends over the entire State it will remove the particular objection that the Board proposed by the accompanying amendment's restriction to cities."

Adjourned until 10 A. M. next Tuesday.

This is the constitutional article reported by the majority of the committee:
Secrious 1. The Legislature shall pass general laws for incorporating new cities. Every city shall be to see the shall be a sure visually and the state of the secret.

This is the constitutional article reported by the majority of the committee:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall bass general laws for incorporating new cities. Every city shall have a Mayor, who shall be its chief executive, with such powers as may be provided by law; his term of office shall be two years. Every city shall have a Common Council, which shall consist of one or two bodies, to be elected with or without cumulative voting or proportionate or minority representation, and with such legislative powers as may be provided by law.

SEC. 2. All elections of city officers in all cities, and of county officers in the counties of New York and Kings, and in all counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd numbered year, and the term of every such officers shall expire at the end of some odd numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, 1805, which as now provided, will expire with an even numbered year, or in and before the end of an odd numbered year, or in and before the end of an odd numbered year, are extended to, and including the 31st day of December following such expiration; those which, as now provided, will expire in an even numbered year, and before the end theroof, are shortened, so as to expire at the end of the year preceding such expiration.

The term city officers as used in this section includes all officers elected for a municipal purpose in any part or division of a city, and all judicial officers of inferior jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. All cities of the State are classified as follows: The first class shall consist of cities of the same class are general city laws. Except as permitted by section 4, the Legislature shall not payed to bridges across the East River, or across waters city laws as to any of the following subjects:

1. Streets and highwars, but this section shall not apply to bridges across the last kiver, or across waters

law as to any of the following subjects:

1. Sirects and highways, but this section shall not apply to bridges across the Rindson River below Waterford, or across the East River, or across waters which form a part of the boundary of any city, or to approaches to any such bridge.

2. Parks and public places.

3. hewers and water works.

4. The character and structure of buildings as to safety and security; city apparatus and force for preventing or catinguishing dress.

5. Maintennic city officers and suployees.

6. Ward boundaries.

7. Vacating, reducing, or postponing any tax or assessment.

easment.

B. Membership and constituent parts of the Common Council.

U. The powers and duties of the Common Council or any city officer as to the autijects hereinbefore enumerated. But the Legislature is not prohibited from passing laws affecting the jurisdiction or the power of any city as to such subjects, so far as it is to be sacrelated outside of the boundaries of such city.

tion in the newspapers designated to publish city notices, stating the titie of the bill in full and that the city efficers here designated for such city are considering the question of consenting thereto. After such consent is given and presented to the Gévernor, he shall have the same power as to such bill and the same time to act thereon as he has as to other bills. The Legislature may also pass laws as to any city, affecting one or more of such subjects, to take effect on the consent of a majority of the electors thereof voting thereon expressed at a general or special election, as may be provided by the Legislature, not less than thirty days after the passage of the act.

SEC, 6. No law shall be passed conferring the power to appoint the head of the police force of any city on any city officer except the Mayor or the Mayor with the consent of the Common Council. The Governor may remove the Commissioners, Superintendent, or other head of the police force of the city for cause upon charges shall be served upon the official sought to be removed, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defence.

Upon such removal the Governor may appoint the successor of the affect or officers so removed, to hold office until the expiration of the term of office of the Mayor of such city holding office at the time such charges are preferred.

SEC, 6. For the purpose of securing fair elections equal majority and minority representation so far as it is or at any time may be provided by law. For the purpose of securing such equality laws may be passed providing for the election commissioners, cause in joint session, each member of the Legislature being allowed to vote but one-half of such Commissioners, and minority State election Commissioners of the two branches of the Legislature being allowed to vote but one-half of such Commissioners, and minority and minority commissioners respectively power to appoint oily election Commissioners of the response appointed by the majority and minority commissioners respectively po

election officers for election districts and otherwise.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this article contained shall limit or affect the power of the Legislature to consolidate contiguous cities or annex contiguous territory to any city, or to make or provide for making a charter for any city created by such consolidation; but after the charter of any city created by such consolidation shall have become a law, such city and the charter and laws relating thereto shall be subject to all the provisions of this article.

Except as expressly limited, the power of the Legislature as to cities, their officers and government, and as to any district created by law and containing a city, or to provide for the removal of the Mayor of any city, remains unimpaired; but such removal shall only be for cause and after a hearing.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

Reports on Capital Punishment, Imprison ment for Debt, and State Rights. ALBANY, July 27 .- As soon as the Constitu-President Choate handed down a communicaion from Senator Hill enclosing a letter from the French Minister at Washington thanking on the death of President Carnot and promising

to forward it to its destination.

Mr. McKinstry presented a resolution from
the Patrons of Husbandry asking that no more money be expended for the improvement of the canals, and that an amendment be adopted authorizing the transfer of the canals to the Federal Government when the opportunity shall

The President handed down a petition from citizens of New Rochelle asking for personal registration in villages of over 500. Mr. Francis offered a proposed rule providing

that adverse reports shall not be made until the committee thinks best, unless by vote of the Convention, and when such a motion is made only the mover and a member of the committee shall speak, and debate shall be limited to five minutes to each speaker.

Mr. Dickey opposed the rule on the ground that it would gag the Convention and allow the

Mr. Alvord said that no committee could be compelled to report unless by a vote of the Con-

Mr. Bowers opposed the rule. If matters had come to such a pass that the work of the Convention could not be done except by a rule shutting off debate, the delegates might as well go home at once and declars their work finished. The committees were not immaculate; the Judiciary Committee had learned this to its cost not long ago, when its favorable report on a certain amendment was rejected. Every member should have a chance decently and in order to have his propositions discussed as hitherto. Nobody had sought to delay action by debate. The Committee on Preamble, he understood, was about to report adversely an amendment repealing the limitation of the amount of damages recoverable in case of death, While, at present, he agreed with the committee, it would be highly improper to allow such an

amendment to be smothered.

Mr. Blake said that the Convention ought to alt morning, noon, and night rather than adopt such a rule. It was getting deeper and deeper into the mire, and should not thus be placed at the mercy of the committees.

Mr. Boot said that all were agreed upon finding some method of saving time while conducting debate fairly. He moved that the old rule relating to adverse reports be repealed, and the rule proposed by Mr. Francis substituted for it.

Mr. Francis said that he had no intention whatever of gagging debate, but there were only twenty-seven working days left, and from his experience in the last Convention, he knew that this was a very short time in which to complete the work.

his experience in the last Convention, he knew that this was a very short time in which to complete the work.

Mr. Barhite opposed the rule. The judgment of seventeen men ought not to be substituted for that of the Convention. The fact that this castom prevailed in legislative bodies was a reason against it.

At this point Mr. McDonough raised a point of order that the rule should go to the committee. Mr. Choate held the point to be well taken, and the rule was referred.

Mr. Vedder moved that the Committee on Rules be requested to report a rule limiting debate on all propositions except contested elections. On motion of Mr. Marks the motion was tabled.

The Committee on Preamble reported adversely Mr. Tucker's amendment abolishing imprisonment for debt. The same committee reported adversely Mr. Tucker's amendment abolishing capital punishment and substituting imprisonment for life. Both reports were agreed to.

Mr. Platzek offered a resolution providing that, beginning next Tucsday, the Convention shall hold evening sessions every Tucsday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Referred to the Rules Committee.

shall hold evening sessions every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Referred to the Rules Committee.

The Committee on Preamble reported adversely Mr. Fuller's proposed amendment, declaring the State to be an inseparable part of the Union.

Mr. Fuller moved to disagree with the report. There was a time when two kinds of political philosophy existed in this country—one the Calhoun descrine, that the nation was an aggregation held together with a rope of sand, and the other that the States form a nation. The war had settled the question. The Constitutions of States North and South recognized the supreme authority of the United States. It might be thought unnecessary to adopt such an amendment, but the Governor of Texas had recently opposed the introduction of troops into his State, and another Governor, the companion of Anarchists, had criticised the action of the President in attempting to suppress disorder in that State. He thought the soldiers of the State, both Republican and Democratic, had written their faith in the Union in battle fields from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. It was a belief to which they would cling forever.

Mr. Cookingham said it should not be supposed that the spirit of secession was dead in the South. He had been in New Orleans on a festal day, and he had heard many popular Southern airs played and not a single national in.

Mr. Speer said that he believed in State rights

air.

Mr. Speer said that he believed in State rights and did not think that the United States were a nation.

A large number of delegates expressed them-selves for or against the amendment, during the all.

IN THE SLUMS OF CITIES.

RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION ORDERED BY CONGRESS.

Limits of the Siums in Baltimore, Chicago New York, and Philadelphia-Number of Liquor Saloons and the Sex and Nativity of the Population - Other Statistics, WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Carroll D. Wright, has forwarded to

the President his seventh special report, which relates entirely to the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Chicago, being the results of an investigation ordered by Congress Baltimore-Starting from the harbor, along

Chester street to Canton avenue, along Canton avenue to Broadway, along Broadway to Bank, along Bank to Bond, along Bond to Pratt, along Pratt to Albemarie, along Albemarie to Stiles, along Stiles to East Falls avenue, along East Falls avenue to City Dock, along City Dock to along Bond to the harbor. Chicago-Starting from Polk and Haisted

streets, along Halsted street to Taylor, along Taylor to Newberry avenue, along Newberry avenue to Tweifth, along Twelfth to State, along State to Polk, and along Polk to Halsted. New York-1. Starting from the corner of Centre and Worth, along Centre to Leonard, along Leonard to Baxter, along Baxter to Canal, along Canal to Centre, along Centre to Hester,

along Hester to Mulberry, along Mulberry to Spring, along Spring to Elizabeth, along Eliza-Bowery to Worth, and along Worth to Centre 2. Starting from the corner of Broome and Broadway, along Broadway to East Houston, along East Houston to Elizabeth, along Eliza-beth to Prince, along Prince to Marion, along Marion to Spring, along Spring to Crosby, along Crosby to Broome, and along Broome to Broad-

Philadelphia-1. Starting from the corner of Philadelphia—1. Starting from the corner of Front and South streets, along South to Fourth, along Fourth to Balnbridge, along Balnbridge to Front, and along Front to South.

2. Starting from the corner of South and Fifth streets, along South to Ronaldson, along Ronaldson to Balnbridge, along Balnbridge to Eighth, along Eighth to Fitzwater, along Fitzwater to Fallon, along Fallon to Christian, along Christian to Eighth, along Eighth to Marlott, along Mariott to Fifth, along Fifth to German, along German to Passayunk avenue, along Passayunk avenue to Balnbridge, along Balnbridge to Fifth, and along Fifth to South.

The following is a brief summary of some of

Most to grade a liver summary of some of the results of the investment of the state of the state

trict canvassed 5.04 per cent, of the native-born persons are illiterate and 33.88 per cent. of the foreign born, the percentage for both being 25.37. In New York the percentage of illiterates is 1.1d for the entire native-born population and 14.06 for the entire native-born population and 14.06 for the entire native-born population and 14.06 for the foreign born, the percentage for the slum population the percentage of native born who are illiterates is 7.20, and of the foreign born 57.69, the percentage for both being 46.05. Philadelphia shows nearly as large a proportion of illiterates in the slum districts as New York, the figures for the whole population showing that 2.18 per cent. of all the native-born persons are illiterates and 11.29 of foreign born, the united percentage being 4.07. In the slum districts of Philadelphia, however, 8.44 per cent. of the native-born persons and 46.01 per cent. of the two classes being 37.07.

Voters—In the city of Haltimore 20.13 per cent. of all the voters of the city are foreign born, but in the slum district canvassed 44.04 per cent. of the voters are foreign born. The variation in Chicago is not so great, the foreign-born voters of the whole city being 50.02 per cent. and in the slum district canvassed 61.31. Of the whole number of voters in New York city 48.93 per cent. are foreign born. In Philadelphia the differences are greater, 29.52 per cent. of the total voters being foreign born and 58.94 per cent. are foreign born. In Philadelphia the differences are greater, 29.52 per cent. of the total voters being foreign born and 58.94 per cent. af the voters in the slum district belonging to that class.

ATHLETES AT THE TURNFEST. Some Remarkable Work by Both Men and

Women. DOLGEVILLE, N. Y., July 27.—The principal contests of the Turnfest came off to-day. The individual prize turning was of the greatest interest, because it selects the greatest athletes of all the turners. The awards are made on points secured on horizontal and parallel bars, the horse, far, high jump, hop, skip and jump, and

putting up the 100-pound weights.
Out of a possible 75 points Hermann Schnarr of Rochester got 66, Otto Endredd of Utica was second, and Hermann Wedell of Buffalo third, This was in the third class of turners, which contains the cream of German athletes. In the second class, which has not as difficult exersecond class, which has not as difficult exercises. Knaus of Rochester was first, Tatterner of Syracuse second, and Steingreber of Syracuse third. About a dozen prizes were awarded in this contest, 50 points out of 75 being necessary. Bright and early this morning the ladies' sections turned out to contest with Indian clubs and folls. The Buffalo girls, the liveliest here, won first place in class fencing. In the general contests they were first with 79.50 points. Rochester was second with 78.25, and Syracuse third with 76. In Individual contests with Indian clubs the ladies stood as follows:

First, Leonora Amman, Syracuse; second, Flora Bioli, Rochester, India, Eva Steck, Buffalo; fourth, Flora Klingler, Rochester; fith, Carrie Strobi, Romei sigh, Louise Popenberg, Euffalo; second, Flora Annia Wolff and Salle Archer, Dolgwills.

The individual contests in fencing resulted; First, L. Lochman, Buffalo; second, C. Engel and S. Kinter, Rochester, Ind. Christ, C. Stebold, and S. Kinter, Recember, 1997. Christ. C. Stebold and S. Kinter, Recember, 1997. Christ. Chris

First. L. Lochman, Buffalo; second, C. Engel and S. Elppert, Bochester, tied; third, C. Slebold and L. Sonkann, Buffalo, tied; fourth, E. Steck and C. Kleinschmidt, Buffalo, tied.

semind, Buffalo, ited.

The best records of the day were:

Hop. Saip and Jump. Hermann Schnarr, Rochester,
46 feet 1 inch: pole vault, Schnarr, 9 feet 10 inchester,
46 feet 1 inch: pole vault, Schnarr, 9 feet 10 inchester,
16 times; far high jump, Gus Gernandt, Rochester,
18 innes; far high jump, Holling had to feet.

These records are remarkable because the
men made them while taking part in all the athletic work of the day. The Turners' buil in the
grove at High Falls Fark finished up the day.

A TALE WITH CORREST'S MANAGER. NO ENGLISH PAIR PLAY HERE. He Says that if Jackson Monas to Fight He Can Have a Match at Once,

Champion Jim Corbett intends to force Peter Jackson into a fight or else make the colored boxer acknowledge that he is afraid. At least these are the sentiments of William A. Brady. Corbett's manager, who was a passenger on the her dock yesterday morning. Brady left New visited the principal cities of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.
In speaking of the trip, Brady said: "We

were very successful at every place except Birmingham. It was very hot there, and the people did not turn out to see us as they did at the other places. In English people liked Jim very much. Of course, we were not in much favor with the English nobility. Jim did not toody to them. He thought that if they wanted to see him they could resdily find him at the theatre where he was playing. Do you think it's policy for an American champion pugilist to run after people? I don't and neither does Corbett.

"The reason why I came book and why Jim is following me is to make Jackson come to time. We mean strictly business. Jackson won't have a ghost of a chance to get in some fine work by giving the American public the impression that Corbett does not wish to meet him. We have been duped too long by this sort of thing, and this time he has either got to fight Corbett or get out of the business. Corbett will be here next Friday. He will look up Jackson and have a talk with him personally. Jim believes that this is the only way to find out whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson who wants to fight or whether it is Jackson to the National Sporting Club's purse?" This Sur reporter asked.

"Brecause he would not fight before that club." Brady quickly answered. "As is well known, twenty rounds is the limit in which the contests at that club are supposed to be decided. With an English referee, and the fact that Jackson is very popular over there. Corbett would not receive all the fair play due to him. Why, while I was at London I went four times to the National Sporting Club to see fights, and when the mill lasted the twenty rounds there was invariably a loud kick against the referee's decision. I'm afraid there might be a repetition of this If Jackson and Corbett met there. We will agr were very successful at every place except Birmingham. It was very hot there, and the people did not turn out to see us as they did at the

wheelmen of the American League of Racing wheelmen of the American League of Racing Cyclists was held in Parlor 571 at the Denison House this evening. Three score racing men, managers, and trainers were present. E. C. Bode was chosen temporary Chairman and F. E. Spooner temporary Scoretary.

Chairman Bode stated that the objects of meeting mere is interests, such as seeing that visiting racing men have cots in their dressing rooms, that the prizes are up to value at all meets, worth at least 75 per cent. of the advertised value, &c.

Tom Eck stated the objects of the chairman study of the stated that whould protein the racing ment's interests, such as seeing that visiting racing men have cots in their dressing rooms, that the prizes are up to value at all meets, worth at least 75 per cent. of the advertised value, &c.

Tom Eck stated the objects of the meeting, and suggested deorge Collister of Cleveland for the contraction of the state of the objects of the reach body of strangers to the general crowd would soon kick over the traces.

It was the general opinion that Class A men should be allowed in in a passive way. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws. This Ecker, racing men; Bridgman of the Columbia team. Atkins of the Ramblers, and Tom Eck. A meeting is to be held to-morrow morning.

This organization had its life laid out by the treatment which the racing men received in this give out a ticket to racing men received in this give a ball of the strates would be allowed in in a passive way. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws. This corpanization had its life laid out by the treatment which the racing men received in the same days of the Ramblers, and Tom Eck.

The racing is to be held to-morrow morning.

This organization had its life laid out by the treatment which the racing men received in the same days of the Ramblers, and Tom Eck.

A meeting is no be wree here last year were not paid they never would be.

The racing men is bridgman of the folumbia team. Atkins of the Ramblers and Tom Eck.

A

Moderation was advised in the early days of so important an organization, and this seemed to be the universal sentiment. This organiza-tion is not antagonistic to anything, but purely and solely protective in intents and purposes and for the best interests of the sport for better racing.

The temperature of the constituent parts of the Common Council and the council and the common Council and the council and th

American Club Men and Wing Shots Talk of the Treatment They Received Abrond, Something like two months ago a party of well-known New York and Philadelphia club men and wing shots, consisting of Fred G. Moore, E. L. Post, J. Seaver Page, A. Clinton Wilmerding, J. T. Alburger, Robert A. Welch and Capt. A. W. Money left New York to take part in some international pigeon shooting matches at Hurlingham and on the Gun Club grounds, near Loudon, England. Moore, Post, Wilmerding, and Alburger returned on the White Star liner Britannic, and while they brought two or three silver cups and captured something like \$3,000 in sweeps they were in anything but denounced the treatment they had received in England. Mr. Moore said:
"Englishmen are very fond of talking about

their love of fair play, but when it comes to put-

their love of fair play, but when it comes to putting it into practice it is a different thing. When
we went to the Gun Club ground and the Huclingham Gun Club ground and the Huclingham Gun Club ground and the Huclingham Gun Club grounds to take part in
the shooting competition, se thought everything was all right, and while we were
all anxious to win, we never had a
thought of taking advantage of any one, and
never for an instant thought any one would take
any unfair advantage of us.

"One day at the Gun Ulub grounds it was
noticed that all of the traps pulled for the
American shooters were Nos. I and h, the outside traps, which are of course the hardest to
kill from, while the Englishmen always used
the three inside or easiest ones. Not only
this, but the trap puller was putting
all of the fast birds in the outside
traps while the casy birds went to the Englishmen. It became so palpable that Capt. Leighton,
one of the members of the club, came out and
announced that he would decline to shoot any
more on the grounds unless the trap puller was
removed. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the club was called, and the trap puller
wa removed. While I don't know. I suderstand
the trap puller proceived pay from some of the
members who were betting against us.

"At Hurlingham, after we had been very
heavily handle apped and were shearing at 29 to
31 yards against 29 yards for some of the best of
the English shots, a Frenchman who was shooting insisted that the distances were wrong, and
on measuring it was found that we were all
abooting two yards back of our proper handleap
mark. Now, just imagine what a difference
that made to us. The Englishmen all knew
what they were doing, while we were
shooting under our birds and wondering why we lost them. Now, if we
had been a lot of pothunters or sharps we might
have been on the lookout for some such business, but when we are supposed to be shooting
against gentlemen we never had a thought of
anything wrong until our attention was drawn
to it."

In ting it into practice it is a different thing. When we went to the Gun Club ground and the Hud-

in the finals, after an interesting though one-side

were on, and thereafter was simply perfect.

The officials were: W. K. Whitney of New York, umpire: L. W. Jones. starter; F. H. Hitchcock and William Ferguson, judges at finish: Dr. Langlads and C. T. Hammond, starters.

The first event on the programme, the junior fours, was a splendid race. Had it not been for bad steering, which threw the Mutuals out of their course, that crew would have won.

The single cances, the junior doubles, junior pairs, and junior single events were all well contested. The best race of the afternoon was the four-cared gig count. Detroit No. 1 and the Helawares of Chicago had a hot race to the turning stake. The Delawares turned badily, however, fauling the stake, and the Hetroit crew got a lead which could not be overcome. Summaries: Junior Fours. Ecorse. F. B. Salectic, boor c. J. Tank, J. A. B. Benniels. J. E. Lalaing, afroka, wen Time, 9:27. Huttusis of betroit second. Time, 9:38.

Sangle Canoese. A. deciman, argonant of foronto, won. Time, 4:444. C. H. Bould of Detroit second. Time, 2:30-2.

Junior Buildes. Toronte, F. J. Smith, bow: P. J. Midpineen, strong, won. Time, 11:40-2.

Junior Pairs. -firand Rapids, Evan Asmus, Sow; W. T. Shumons, strong, win. Time, 11:40-3.

Junior Pairs. -firand Rapids, Evan Asmus, Sow; W. T. Shumons, strong, win. Time, 1:40-3.

Junior Singles. -Charles Van Darvine, Nantilus of Detroit, won. Time, 1:40-3.

Four canced the charles van Darvine, Nantilus of Detroit, won. Time, 1:00-36. W. B. West, Mutuals, second. Time, 1:44-4.

Four canced the charles of No. 1. F. B. Shandlah, how; F. H. E. Barrech, E. F. E. Barrech, W. J. B. Barrech, R. F. E. Barrech, R. F. Barrec

NAT HERRESHOFF BACK

NO QUARREL WITH THE GOULDS AND NO ORDERS FOR NEW BOATS.

Her First Races and that She Had All the Worst of the Luck-He Thinks She to All Right New and Will Win the Ma-Jority of Her Races, Barring Finkes-He Aire Thinks the Britannia a Good Bont, but No Better than the Valkyrte, and He Does Not Fear the Satantes in Any Weather-Enger for News of the Buketah and Twenty-our-footers

Nat Horreshoff, the designer of the Vigilant, who has been abroad with the Goulds, preparing and sailing on the Tobin bronze boat in her Star liner Britannic at Quarantine late on Thursday night. Yesterday morning, when a Sux reporter boarded the Britannic at Quarantine, he found the famous Bristol designer on the hurricans deck. Mr. Herreshoff, who is usually not very communicative, seemed quite ready to talk and eagerly read the stories of the Vigilant's recent races. When asked what was the matter with the Vigilant, he said:
"Oh, she is all right, and from now on, in any-

thing like a breeze, will win the majority of her

"You see," he said, "the Vigilant was built for the specific purpose of defending the America's Cup. This she accomplished. Now Mr. Gould has bought her and has taken her to the other side, and is sailing her over a lot of inside courses with a lot of turns, where she is at a great disadvantage, not only in the matter of orews, but the way the sails are handled. But by this I don't mean to say she is not handled well, for she is, and the crew are improving all the while."

When asked if the English courses were any thing like Long Island Sound, he threw both bands up in the air and exclaimed;

"I wish to heaven they were, she would be able to do something then." In speaking of the Vigilant's first races, Mr. Herreshoff said :

"The boat was not in trim and her sails were in bad shape. You see, Mr. Gould naturally wanted to race her as soon as her sails were bent, and in addition to that he did not wish to

he found that the Herreshoff boats were one, two, three.

"Which is the fastest?" He then said:

"You see, I don't know what they have been doing while I was away." He did not seem very much surprised when he was told that the Vaquero was the leader, but asked what the Adelaide had been doing. Hoswan a little surprised at her poor showing, and a moment later said thoughtfully:

"You know handling makes a lot of difference in a small boat."

As soon as the Britannic was made fast to her wharf Mr. Herreshoff, after attending to his baggage, took a cab for the Grand Central Station and started for Bristol.

The Britannia, Vigilant, and Satanita at Pennance,

LONDON, July 27.-The yachts Britannia, Vigliant Stanita, Iverna, Luna, and Theina have arrived at Penzance.

The Satanita salled this afternoon for Falmouth, and probably will not take part in the race here to-morrow. It is rumored here that the race at Falmouth is off, the Britannia having withdrawn from it.

Cruise of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. GREENWICH, Conn., July 27.—The fleet of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club started on its cruise at 12 o'clock to-day for the first day's run to Roton Point. The sec-ond day's run will be to Cold Spring Harbor. The fleet ond day's run will be to cold spring intrody. Its seconsists of the schooner Windward, Fleet Captain E. N. Doll; Nirvana, Commodors John Moller; Banches, Henry boescher; Carita, F. E. Barnes; Viking F. Adams, and Wahneta, H. E. Doremus; the cats Willads, W. G. Newman, and Siron, F. S. Doremus; the launches Naomi, E. N. Iboli, The But, and G. W. Pfettfer. The sloops Crocodile, Mistral, Volustia, and Maysle and the cat October will join the fleet at Cold Spring.

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